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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/800,145	03/06/2001	Paul W. Dent	4015-815	4516

24112 7590 11/22/2004

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EXAMINER
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KLIMACH, PAULA W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 11/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/800,145

Applicant(s)

DENT ET AL.

Examiner

Paula W Klimach

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 June 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/19/2002.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1-26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over White in view of Wey and Heikes et al.

*In reference to claim 17* White discloses a system and method for computing the square of a value (abstract). The method of White comprising a processor to compute the square of a long integer where in the processor reduces the integer values into a most significant part and a least significant part and sending it to a multiplier (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). Thus the starting value is reduced.

Although White discloses a processor that reduces the integer value to half of the length of the starting integer; and a square is a special case of multiplication, White does not expressly disclose a co-processor connected to said host processor; and the host processor disclosed by White does not compute the square of a long integer value by recursively reducing said square of said long integer value into a combination of squares of reduced integer values, wherein at each step of said recursion said ~~host~~ <sup>host</sup> processor reduces starting integer values to a combination of squares of three ending integer values of one-half the length of said starting integer values, and wherein at each step of said recursion said host processor randomly orders said ending integer values; and

Art Unit: 2135

Heikes discloses a multiplier, coprocessor, as a part of a processor and therefore connected to the host processor (paragraph 1 page 290). The coprocessor is a processor that specializes in multiplication.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a multiplier for multiplication in a chip as in Heikes in the system of White. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because a coprocessor is a specialized processor that is produced to increase the speed of the operation, thus the multiplier would increase the speed at which multiplication and therefore squaring is performed.

Wey discloses a multiplier, coprocessor, designed to recursively decompose and then execute the time consuming multiplication process (abstract). The system disclosed by Wey discloses recursively reducing the input to a combination of multiplications, squares, of half the length of the starting values (page 329 paragraph 2). Then finally the hardware logic circuits perform the multiplication, square of the hardware length integer values (Fig. 9).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a coprocessor that computes the multiplication recursively as in the system for Wey for the reduced starting values as in the system by White. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would gain a significant performance increase.

*In reference to claims 1, 9, and 18* White discloses a system and method for computing the square of a value (abstract). The method of White comprising a processor to compute the square of a long integer where in the processor reduces the integer values into a most significant

Art Unit: 2135

part and a least significant part and sending it to a multiplier (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). Thus reducing the starting values

Although White discloses a processor that reduces the integer value to half of the length of the starting integer; and a square is a special case of multiplication, White does not expressly disclose a co-processor connected to said host processor to compute the squares of said reduced length integer values by further recursively reducing the squares of said reduced integer values into a combination of squares of hardware-length integer values that can be squared by hardware logic circuits, wherein at each step of said recursion said co-processor reduces starting integer values to a combination of squares of three ending integer values of one-half the length of said starting integer values; and one or more hardware logic circuits to square said hardware-length integer values.

Heikes discloses a multiplier, coprocessor, as a part of a processor and therefore connected to the host processor (paragraph 1 page 290).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a multiplier, coprocessor, in a chip for multiplication as in Heikes in the system of White. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because a coprocessor is a specialized processor that is produced to increase the speed of the operation, thus the multiplier would increase the speed at which multiplication and therefore squaring is performed.

Wey discloses a multiplier, coprocessor, designed to recursively decompose and then execute the time consuming multiplication process (abstract). The system disclosed by Wey discloses recursively reducing the input to a combination of multiplications, squares, of half the

Art Unit: 2135

length of the starting values (page 329 paragraph 2). Then finally the hardware logic circuits perform the multiplication, square of the hardware length integer values (Fig. 9).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a coprocessor that performs recursive multiplications as in Wey in the system of White. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would gain a significant performance increase.

*In reference to claims 2, 10, and 19-20*, wherein said one or more hardware logic circuits comprise a separate hardware logic circuit for each hardware-length integer value to be squared (Fig. 6 of Wey).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a coprocessor that performs recursive multiplications as in Wey in the system of White. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would gain a significant performance increase.

*In reference to claims 3, 11 and 21* wherein said host processor further computes the product of two long integer values by computing the difference between the square of the sum of said two long integer values and the square of the difference of said two long integer values (Fig. 2).

*In reference to claims 4, 12 and 22* wherein said host processor divides said sum of said two long integer values and said difference of said two long integer values by two before computing said squares of said sum and said difference (Fig 2).

*In reference to claims 5, 13, and 23* wherein said host processor adds the smaller value of said two long integer values to the difference of said squares to form said final product (Fig. 2).

Art Unit: 2135

*In reference to claims 6, 14, and 24* wherein said host processor further computes a power of a long integer value by computing successive squares of said long integer value and by computing the product of selected ones of said successive squares corresponding to binary "1"s in said power (column 7 lines 60-68).

*In reference to claims 7, 15, and 25* wherein said host processor computes said product of selected ones of said successive squares by computing the difference between the squares of the sum and the difference of said successive squares (column 5 lines 24-35).

*In reference to claims 8, 16, and 26* further comprising randomly ordering each set of three ending integer values in at least one stage of said recursion (page 331 part 3.2).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to shuffle the set of inputs as in Wey in the system of White. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would gain a significant performance increase.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W Klimach whose telephone number is (571) 272-3854. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

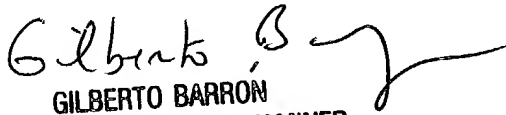
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2135

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PWK

Monday, November 15, 2004

  
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